				-	
-	170		MUNICAL		The Stark
Railreads.  A LLIANCE & LA TE ERIR RAILEOAD.  No. 1 Condensed Time Schedule. No 8					Mailteana TTSHUMMH, FURI WAYNE AND CHICAGO BAILWAY. Condensed Time Card—Nov. 7, 18 0
TRAINS GOING SOU NO. 4. NO 7:00pm 11:00 0:07 " 10:07 0:44 " 10:44 0:40 " 10:40 0:25 " 10:25 0:31 " 10:27	To take E  TH. NAI  .2 STAT  am a. Alli  Tow  Ben  Cart  Deer	rect Mar P IONS, ta Inced, Mill. dts. kers. lon, ers, leid, Fown.	Going T: Going House T: Going	No. J. No. 8 NO. 10 NO. 10 NO	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **
613 " [0:14] 601 " 16:03 5:51 " 9:53 5:43 " 9:53 6:21 " 8:27 6:21 " 8:27 Train No. train at 2:27 eren Younge manca; with also with Call Train. No. train at 4:19 y Youngstown at Phalanx f 7:05 p m. Train No. north and se tineville. Net	* Head Pritch Bood Newt's Connects and all Cown, Green the E15 a Southstand at Southstand at Counsels and Sharper Clevels Counsels outh, for welland, for welland, for welland, for welland, for welland, for welland, for welland at the counsels outh, for welland it welland the counsels outh, for welland the counsels outh the	ns, use a series of the series	13.6 3; 16.2 8; 15.8 8; 20.3 8; 23.7 8; 24; 16 wille with the control of the cont	rith A & G V e, Meadville a C & M train Cleveland a b C & P train Bayard, Sa Ille: also with	TATE 10.40 9 30 12.524.m 12.524.m 1.06 12.534.m 12.504.m
P. F. W. & C traine cast and west, for Salem, Rhon and Pitsburgh, Okuton, Massilion, Wooster, Crestline, F. Wayne and Chicago.  The Alliance & Lake Erle Balir ad is now open for the transportation of freight and gassengers from and to Alliance via A & G W Railway to Cincinnati, New York and intermediate points; also to Cleveland via C & M Baliway.  Trains will stop at Sations named on this Schedule rains run by Columbus time.  H. BLEAKLEY, Gen, Manager.  VALLEY RAILWAY TIME TABLE.  Taking effect November 15, 1830.					Trains Nos. 3 and 6 and Nos. 5 and 4 run daily. Train No leaves Pittsburgh daily except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily, except Saturday. Train No. 3 leaves Chicago daily, except Saturday. A others daily, except Saturday. Train Saturday.
WPATIO	100	xpr's Ea	pr's Fr	eig't Coal, o. 5. No. 7.	- Promontante Le sopial & gupin street street
Cleveland Broadway Brooklyn Wilcow Independenc Tinker's Cree Alexander's. Breesawille Boston Peninania Everett Hawkins Botzom's Old Periage Akron East Akran Krunroy Unioniown Greentown New Berlin Red Mill Lake Park Tuscarawas A Canton	ly ar	8.20 8.27 88.44 5.51 98.53 9.05 9.17 9.22 9.31 9.31 9.31 10.10 10.10 10.20 10.31 10.50 11.01 10.50	3,555 4,022 4,225 4,432 4,52 4,52 5,15 5,15 5,15 5,43 5,43 6,45 6,45 6,45 6,45 M. P.	. M. P. M. 11.10 7.00 11.23 7.06 11.23 7.06 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.24 8.15 11.24 8.35 11.24 8.35 11.27 8.45 11.27 8.35 11.27 8.4	Gallon
STATION	N- N		5. 4. NO		######################################
Canton, Tuscarawas A Lake Park Red Mill. New Berlin. Greentown. Unlentuws Eromroy. East Akron. Akron. Akron. Hawkins Everett Peninsuls. Boston Brecksville. Alexander's Tinker's Creek Independence. Brooklyn. Brooklyn. Brooklyn. Brooklyn. Brooklyn. Cleveland.	lv ve. ar	7,20 7,23 7,23 7,43 8,03 8,14 8,25 8,35 8,35 8,35 8,35 8,43 8,58 9,03 9,17 9,29 9,17 9,29 9,43	3,45 3,51 3,56 4,67 1 4,16 1 4,26 1 4,26 1 4,37 1 4,45 1 1 4,57 1 1 5,15 5,25 5,23 5,23 5,23 6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 6	9 30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	"Jamestown 12 27am 11 57 7 40 7 50 "Corry 1 39 100am 8 85
All trains ru * Trains stop	n dally. (e on signal.	xcept tra	M. P.	d 6.) of stop.	Frains Nos. 8, 8 and 12 rus daily.  Palace Sleeping Coaches on trains No. 1, 2, 3 and 12, between Cincinnati and New York daily.  Sleeping Coach on No. 3 and 12 between Cincinnati and Boston daily, via Albany.  Hotel coach on trains S and 8 between Chicago and New York daily, via Marafield.
November 20th, 1880.   Trains going North.   Trains going South.   Pass Mail   Pass Mail   PM. A.M.   P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.					Connections at Mansfield with Pitaburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicabo Railroad; at Akron with the Valley R R at Ravenna with the Cleveland & Pitaburgh R R, at Meadville and Corry for Oil Regions; at Jamestown for Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Salamanca for Rechester; and at Binghamton for Albany and Boston,  Close connections at Cincinnati with trains to the South and West.  W. B. SHATTUC, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cleveland, O.  CLEVELAND & PITTHBURSH HAILEOAD,— CONDENSED TIME TABLE,  Dec. 12, 1880—(Daily, Except Sunday,)
6 44 10 58 6 50 11 00 7 10 11 20 7 20 11 30 7 35 11 43 7 50 12 05 A M.	ROBER MAPL OSNA	ERVA IRSH ISVILL ETON X BURGH NION	E	12 30 7 20 12 35 7 15 12 05 6 55 12 00 6 50 11 55 6 44 11 48 6 81 11 25 6 15 A. M. P.M.	Most.   Most.   Most.     Most.
CLEVELAN	D, MT. V	KRNON ROAD,	& DE	LAWARE	GOLNG GOUTH    Day 55.   Mgat   1.45 p.m   11.30 p.   2.45   1.00 p.   8.25   1.00 p.   1.45 p.m   11.30 p.   1.45 p.m   11.30 p.   2.45   2.45   2.45     4.25   2.45   1.00 p.   1.40 p.m   12.05 a.   8.40   1.40 p.m   13.05 a.   8.40   13.05 a.
GOING NOETH.  STATIONS.   No. 17.   No. 1.   No. 3.   No. 15.   Account Account Exprise   Mixed.				No. 15.	#OUTH.   1.30 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   8   2.55 p.m   6   1.50 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   8   1.50 p.m   1.5
ClevelandA Hudson Cuy'r'ga F'lls Akron New Portage Clinton Canal Fulton Massillon Marshalville.	_	10,15a;;;s 8,55 8,35 8,17 8,62 7,45 7,83 7,10 7,24	7,80pm 6,18 6,00	-	5.00 % 5.
Apple Creek Fred'ricksb'g Holmesville Millersburg Killbuck	9,82pm 9,13 8,58 *8,47 8,82 *8,19 8,04	1000	4,12 3.50	{2.85 **1v 2.03 ** ar *1.31 *1.01 *12.42 12.16	Leave Bayard 12.20 p. m. and 4.55 p. m; Arriv. New Philadelphia 1.50 and 7.55 p. m. Leave New Philadelphia 8.00 a. m. and 2.40 p. m. Arriv. Bayard 12.16 p. m. and 4.49 p. m. RIVER DIVISION. GOING EAST.
Black Creek. Gann Danville Howard Gambler Mt. Vernon Mt. Liberty Centerburg Condit Sunbury Galena Westerville ColumbusLv	7.84 7,22 7,02 6,46 6,26 6,15 6,09 5,52 5,46 5,39		2,00	*11,45 a m *11,20 *10,37 *10,19 *10,02 9,46 9,18 8,45 8,29 7,47 7,30 7,20 6,50 6,50	Accoms   Modd.   Empress   Accoms
STATIONS.	GOING No. 18. Mixed.	No. 4. Expr's	1 No. 2.	No. 20. 1, Accom.	Rochester 10.00 " 2.45 " 4.50 "
ClevelandLv Hudson	10,35 a m *11,00 *11,25 *12,08 p m ar12,22 }	10,46	3,45pz 5,09 5,27 5,54 6,09 6,26 6,42 7,19 6,49 7,05		Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Avent THE CLEVELAND, TORGARAWAS ALLES AND WHEELING RAILWAY. In effect Sept. 27th, 1880, and until further notice. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.  Wheeling Uricher'is Accom. STATIONS.  Express Accom. No. 9.
Apple Creek. Fr d'rickab'rg Holmesville Millersburg Killbuck Black Creek	1v 1,03 } *1,31 *1,55 *2,10 *2,80 *2,56 3,30 *4,30	*11,87 11,50 *12,019 12,14 *19,30 12,43		5,09 5,24 *5,36 5,50 *6,07	Black River

7,00 7,21 7,31 7,41 7,54 8,26 8,28 8,52 8,58 9,16 9,45 5,82 6,78 6,13 6,25 6,36 6,44 7,06 7,36 8,01 8,10 9,00 9,12; 9,19 9,33 9,46 9,55 10,17 10,44 11,09 11,15 Ar 11,40 ambier ..... Mt. Vernon... Mt. Liberty... Centerburg... Condit..... 5,44 7,01 7,26 7,46 8,01 8,10 Massillon....... Barr's Mills..... 2,94 2,45 250 8,05 3,30 New Philadelphia... Urichsville..... Junbury ... ---Vesterville... TRAINS GOING MORTE. Columbus ... Ar 9,26 Cleveland Cleveland Accom. Trains do not stop when time is omitted. Accom. | Express STATIONS. \*Trains stop for passengers on signal.
In addition to above local trains, carrying pas Urichaville. sengers, and stopping at all stations run as follows: New Philadelphia..... Lv Hudson 8,55 a m, Ar, at Mt. Vernon 8,24 pm
"Mt. Vernon 6,15" Golumbus 10.00 am
NORTH. Barr's Mills... "Mt.Vernon 6,15" "Columbus 10.00 am NORTH.

Lv Columbus 3,55 pm. Ar. at Mt. Vernon 7,45 pm "Mt. Vernon 6.30 am. "Hudson 6.10 pm CONNECTIONS.

At Columbus—With P. C. & St. L. Ry., L. M. Div., arriving 12,50 a.m., 8,80 a.m., 12,20 pm.", Leaving 1.15 a.m., 6,80 a.m., 19,00 a.m., 340 pm. Indianapolis & Chicago Div., arriving 12,55 a.m., 5,40 a.m., 12,35 pm. Leaving 6,30 a.m., 3,40 pm. Indianapolis & Chicago Div., arriving 12,55 a.m., 5,40 a.m., 12,25 pm. Leaving 6,30 a.m., 3,50 pm., 5,40 pm. Pan Handie Div., arriving 12,55 a.m., 5,20 a.m., 12,35 pm. Columbus & Hocking Valley R. R., arriving 9,45 a.m., 4,55 pm. Leaving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Scioto Valley R. R., arriving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Scioto Valley R. R., arriving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Scioto Valley R. R., arriving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Scioto Valley R. R., arriving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Scioto Valley R. R., arriving 8,30 a.m., 3,35 pm. Leaving 7,30 a.m., 2,35 pm. C. C. & L., arriving 12,00 a.m., 9,15 a.m., 2,35 pm., 5,00 pm., Cincinnati, Sandus, at aliveration—With B. & O. R. R., north, 5,24 a.m., 3,05 pm.; south 12,05 pm., H. Isp pm.

At Orrville—With P. Pt. W. & C. R., north, 5,24 a.m., 3,15 pm., 2,25 pm., 7,14 pm.

At Clinton—(Warwick Junction.)—With C., T. V. & W. Ry., north, 7,15 a.m., 4,00 pm., 11,450 pm.

At Hudson—With A. & G. W. Ry., ess., 7,24 a.m., 2,50 pm., 1505 pm., 2,50 pm., 41,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 a.m., 2,50 pm., 10,30 pm., west, 7,30 a.m., 1,15 Warwick ... Chippaws Lake., Black Biver... All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.)
OON NECTIONS.1 At Cleveland with fast trains for the East. Al so with Cleveland and Detroit Dally Line of

Danville

Steamers.
At Riyris with L. S. & M. S. By, for Sandusky Toledo, Detroit, Unicago, &c.
At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. By, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.
At Bussell with N. Y. P. & O. R. B. (formerly A. & G. W.) for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.
At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & U. Sy, for Mt Vernon and Columbius. non and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. Ry. for Canton Pittsburgh, Wooster, &c.

At Canal Dover with M. & C. R'y, (formerly M. P. & C. Ry, for Cambridge, Massillon and Farkersburg.
At Urichsville with P. C. & St. L. Ry, for Steubenville, Coshooton, Zaynesville, do.
At Wheeling with Railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, Wm. H. GROUT, Gen'l Manager.



THE OLD MOUNTAINEER Eighty eight years of age, may be found daily at his office in South Howard street, Akron, Ohlo, over Spangler's Hat Store, where he treats all chronic diseases with the same access that has atte ded his large practice for the past two years and a half is Akron. Letters must enclose a stamp to insure as

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ger and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates, It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.
Buy a soc, bottle of your druggist, and to avoi sunterfeits be sure our signature is on the

Parker's Hair Balsam, Eleganity Performed. The Best & Most Economical Hair Dressing Containing only ingredients that are beneficia to the hair and scalp, the Balsam will be found far more satisfactory than any other preparation It Never Falls to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to the original youthful color and is warranted to remove daudruff, prevent baldness and stop falling of the hair. Sold by druggists at 30 cents.



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The only absolute care for all Affections of the Kidneys. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsin, all Disorders of the Boyels, and all Affec-tions of the Thront and Lungs, it is equally generical, wille as a remedy for complaints peculiar

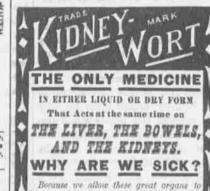
NOT A BEVERACE organ of the body to perform its allotted work regu-iarly and withrut interruption.

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THE MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.



at should be expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT WILL SURELY CURE KIDNEY DISEASES,

iors are therefore forced into the blood

LIVER COMPLAINTS PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. using free action of these organs an toring their power to throw of disease,

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constinution?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Tee KIDNEY-WORT and rejoice to health. It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin ans one package of which makes six quarts of nedletne. Also in Liquid Form, very Concen-rated, for those that cannot readily prepare it. cated, for those that cannot reason; parada, for those that cannot reason; parada for the form, is I for the form of the form WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's, Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, FT.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) HOPS, BUCHE, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PHEST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALI-TIES OF ALL OTHER BUTTERS. THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Howels, Ricod, Liver, Ridneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-yousness, Sleeplessucss and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. 4 Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. D. L. C. is an absolute and trrestatible cure for SEND FOR CIRCULAR:

Having received the architectural work for the erection of the new First M. E. Church of this city, I sh il open an office in Canton during next month. Parties who contemplate building will find it to their advantage to consult me before making arrange-

F. O. WEARY. marsigy 209 E. Market St., AKRON, O. tion in coin. Besides, there was much

Miscellaneous.

A LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY Giving Reasons Why Part of the Surplus Coin

In the Treasury Should not be Used in Paying the Six Per Cent. Bonds. MARIETTA, O, March 22, '80. Hon. Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury-Dear Sir: I take the liberty respectfully to submit herewith some suggestions to which I hope I may, with-

out presuming too much, ask the consid-

eration of the honorble Secretary. When it became known that the Refunding Bill would not become a law, much solicitude, it will be remembered, was manifested as to the condition in which the surplus revenues would be the whole question turns is that which left in the Treasury, as it was well understood that the power of the Secretary under the law, as it then stood, to apply the surplus money to the purchase, or even to the payment at maturity, of outstanding bonds was limited to the Sinking Fund. To meet the necessity likely to arise the following provision was attached to the Sundry Civil Bill, and is now the law:

"Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not other-wise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds; provided, that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the Sinking Fund, but shall be canceled."

The provision authorizes the Secretary, at his discretion, to apply any surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the purchase or redemption of bonds.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of March, including the Bullion Fund, in excess of all liability, was, in round numbers, \$158,000,000. The gold coin and bullion in the Trea-

lion, after deducting silver certifi-

Making a total of full tender gold and silver com and gold and silver bul-iton.....

Or about \$30,000,000 more than the Government's balance. Assuming that this \$30,000,000 will cover all liabilities specifically payable in coin, and that the remaining assets will offset the other liabilities, and the balance in the Treasury may properly be counted as a coin balance.

As the current revenues more than meet current expenses, this fund of \$158,-000,000, as it stood on the first of March, constituted a reserve fund.

The primary object of this coin accumulation, it is well anderstood-although not specifically set apart as much by law-was for resumption purposes. It is to the question whether so large a fund is any longer needed for that purpose, and whether a part of it may not now, with entire safety, be applied to the extinction of the interest-bearing debt, I invite the consideration of the honorable Secretary, and beg to offer some reasons for the opinion here expressed, and which many others hold, that a part of this fund may, without in the least endangering resumption, be applied to the redemption of bonds. According to the estimates of the Di-

rector of the Mint and the Comptroller or the currency, the coin, bullion and paper in the United States, constituting the total coney volume, including al reserves in the Treasury and in the banks, was, on the first of November last, \$1,302,000,000. Of this \$690,000,000 was paper and \$602,000,000 coin and bullion. From this should be deducted, however, the Treasury surplus of say \$150,000,000-for, practically, as now neld, this is not available for monetary use, and does not act at all on prices. In other words, so far as the effective money volume is concerned, it would be the same if this Treasury reserve did not exist. Deducting \$150,000,000 from the total of \$1,302,000,000 given above, and we have \$1 152 000 000 as the actual money volume in the country, including every species of reserves except the Resumption Fund in the Treasury. Separating this volume into paper and coin, we have \$690,000,000 of paper to \$162,000,000 of coin and bullion. That is, our paper volume is now supplemented by \$462, 000 000 of coin and bullion. Or if we go a step further, as we would to make sure our reasoning, and separate all reserves from circulation, we have \$898,000,000 of actual circulation to \$344 000,000 of reserves of all kinds, not including the Treasury reserve of \$150,000,000. And going still another step, and separating the actual circulation into coin and paper, and we have \$508 000,000 of paper to \$274 000,000 of coin.\* That is, the proportion of coin to paper in the United States, including the Treasury surplus, is, coin \$612,000,000, paper \$690,000,000.

The proportion of coin to paper outside of the permanent Treasury reserve (supposing that to be all coin) is, coin \$462,000, 000, paper \$600,000, while the proportion of coin to paper in the circulation, outside of all reserve is, coin \$274,000,000, paper \$508,000,000.

Now, the point important to consider is that in the total money volume in the United States the paper now stands sup plemented by \$612,000,000 of coin and bullion, and in the volume outside of the permanent Treasury reserve the paper 18 supplemented by \$462,000,000 of and bullion, and the paper in actual circulation in the hands of the people is supplemented by\$273 000 000 of coin.

Now, the first well settled monetary principle upon which I lay special stress is this: That as long as our paper cur-rency is restricted to its utmost vol ume-or substantially to that-it is impossible for it to expel the coin from the country. The second principle is, that a currency consisting of part paper and part coin, circulating together, will vary precisely as a purely metallic currency would vary. For the volume of convertible currency which any country can maintain is as much determined by its course of trade as a purely metallic currency is. The volume may rise or fall, but the change, in a mixed currency will, of course, be in the metallic part of the volume, and that will be seen mostly in the metallic reserves. But with us, if the volume of paper be not greatly extended, it can not possibly work an expulsion of the metals. Under what circumstances, then, would paper in any quantity be presented to the Treasury for coin? If the proportion of paper to coin (the whole volume being determined by the laws of trade) to circulation or in reserves outside of the Treasury, is greater than the people, under existing circumstances, choose to have it, then paper would be taken to the Treasury for coin, but for no other reason.-Before resumption was tried it was an open question as to what proportion of the whole volume (coin and paper) the people would choose to have in the kind of paper now issued, and what propor-

less coin in the country, outside of the nent," he replied. "In the cities you Treasury, to supply the needs for coin hree, or even two, years ago than now. But after two years' experience that question, I think, may be considered pretty well settled, and that is perfectly safe to presume that the people do not prefer to have a larger part of the whole volume in coin than now exists. Indeed does not coin now oftener go to the banks of the Treasury for paper than paper for coin? And is it not very certain that, if the paper volume were all greenbacks, it would be preferred all the time to coin-provided also that it was so limited in volume as to be certainly convertible, or, which is practically the same thing so limited that naturally the volume would be supplemented with more or less coin? The fact that greenbacks are non-taxable makes them preferred, not only for reserves, but as currency. But the point on which I think I have made; that greenbacks will not go to the Treasury for coin unless the people prefer to have a larger part of the currency they use coin and a smaller part paper. They will not go to the Treasury for coin for export so long as the paper volume is within the limits a metallic currency would mark for itself if there were no paper, and the propor tion of paper to coin was not greater than the people, in the exercise of their choice, under the facilities offered them for conversion, would choose to have it. I think these principles can not be gainsaid. And I maintain, and it manifestly is the case, first, that the paper volume metallic volume would stand if there were no paper; and second, that it is well demonstrated by two years' experi-

ence that the proportion of paper is not greater than the people choose to have it. No instance has occurred where even a desire has been manifested to put off greenbacks; but, on the contrary, in the panic of 1873 the struggle was to get greenbacks. So, recently in New York there was no run for coin. What was wanted was legal tender. A Black-Friday scare would have been possible with even a fourth part of the coin in the country, outside of the Treasury reserves, there now is. And I hold that it is not impossible to produce a run for coin by presenting greenbacks without there is first a material expansion of the paper volume. Of course the law holds always good that a paper volume greater than would be the distributive share of the metals a country would have if it had no paper will be depreciated, and such a volume can not be kept convertible.

Treasury, should the occasion for it arise, to sell either class of bonds provided for by the act of July 14, 1870. With this resource at hand at all times, why is it necessary to keep locked up a vas' store of the precious metals to meet an impossible demand from the presentation of greenbacks? The interest bearing debt is over \$1,650,000,000, nearly \$200,000,-000 of which bears 6 per cent, interest. Fifty or seventy five millions, or even more, of the surplus coin might, it seems very clearly to me, be used in the payment of these bonds without endanger ing in the least the convertibility of the greenback. By applying such part of the coin accumulation, together with the monthly excess of the revenues, all the six per cent, bonds can be paid off in little more than a year, and the interest forever stopped. Moreover, the coin thus paid out would be so much added to the ready working capital of the conn try, and do as much good as so much new metal turned out of the mines.

And, finally, who, having the money interest in his pocket, would not rather do it than to keep the money and let the interest run on? And why is not such a policy as wise for a nation as for an individual? I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

A. J. WARNER. "See Comptroller's Report.

SEYMOUR'S IDEA.

Further Talks With Ex-Gov. Seymour on Our

"Great Domain, [Interview in New York Herald.]

Sometimes it is alleged that Democratic local government in America had its origin in the New England township system. That, too, is an error. Really it sprang up all over the country from similar necessities induced by the isolacion of settlements, whether they called themselves towns or parishes, or whatever else. In like manner the political views which led to our separation from England and to the Federal Union were of common origin all over the country,-In North Carolina, in Virginia and New York, no less than in New England, the people simultaneously reached common conclusions in these matters. The truth is that American political institutions are of natural American growth. If it were not for the predominance of the Eng ish language in our country their origin would not be attributed to any such degree as it is to English or to New English sources."

"What do you consider to be the most distinctive feature of American policy? I asked.

"I think it is," replied the Governor, that ours is the most conservative government in the world. Ours is the only country which ever put the judiciary above the legislative power. The prin-cipal feature of our constitution, State and Federal, is to declare what government may not do. England, too, is conservative, but it is not her frame of government which makes her so. Her Parliament is under no restraints except those of usage.

THE NEW ENGLANDER ABROAD.

"Now, one word about New Englanders," continued the Governor, "Nothing does them so much good as to come to New York or to go further West and encounter habitudes and ideas which are novel to them, and by which they can modify and often correct their own. A population of New England origin so modified I think is admirable, but it takes a New Englander in New York or in the West a long time to gain what I call 'holding qualities.' Let me explain what I mean by illustrations. A Westerner would much rather sell land to a German, for he knows that the German will settle on it at once and improve it, while the chances are that the New Englander will speculate with it, and that it will pass through many hands before it reaches the beginning of improvements. For another illustration, look at the great stable fortunes in New York -those which have held or are to hold through several generations. There are very wealthy New Englanders there, but the chief 'holding fortunes' do not pertain to the New Englandstock. The Astors are German, the Vanderbilts and Stuyvesante Dutch, the Goelets French.'

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

"What is your opinion of the Irish as a component of American population?" I asked. "Are they not rapidly becom ing farmers in New York as in New

England ?" 'I regard it as a very valuable compo-

doubtless have your severe troubles from the Irish element, which abounds there with petty politicians who seek a living from office-holding. But diffused in the country he Irish make good farmers. They are very industrious; they keep at work all the time. There are a great many of them farming in this neighborhood, and they are thriving. But what I regard as the most admirable features of the Irish population of the United States, thus far in its development, are the purity of the Irish women, by whatever cause it is induced-attribute it to their religious system or to whatever cause you please-and the degree to which it has jus ified the trust which American families put in the integrity and fidelity of these women. Do you ever consider how we trust them in famly service, with the care of children and the care of property, and how generally they withstand temptations to breaches of the trust, which must be very powerful, owing to the positive or comparative poverty in which they were reared and which they came here to escape?'

NEW CRLEANS TO COMPETE WITH NEW YORK.

"To revert a long way back now, Governor, to the canal question," Mr. Dorsheimer and Mr. Dutcher, in their arguments before the Canal Board about westward tolls, and Mr. Aword, in a recent speech in the Assembly, have specis now far within the limits at which a lified New Orleans as, in their opinion, the most dangerous rival of New York city in respect to the Western grain trade. "What do you think of that

"I do not share it," replied the Governor, "I do not think that the competition by way of the Mississippi river is so dangerous to New York as the impending competition by way of the St. Lawrence after the enlargement of the Canadian Canal. Doubtless grain can be carried to New Orleans down the Mississippi on barges towed by steam boats cheaper than it can be conveyed to New York in any manner. But when it has got to New Orleans it may be where it is not wanted. Its distribution from New Orleans depends upon the foreign demand for it, which may vary from year to year. The New York market for it is safer, because the dis-ributing power of New York is so much greater, depending upon domestic com-Besides all this, there is the power vested by law in the Secretary of the Company about the grain from the West will always be inclined to give the New York destination the preference."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Stage robbers at Benson, Cal., made a mistake the other night. Detective R. H. Paul, the "supervisor" of the Tombstone route, was on the stage with the driver as the mail left Benson, and he is a man whom no two cow boys would attempt to tackle, At the first word, "Hold!" Paul coolly reached for his gun. exclaiming, "By --I hold for nobody !" It is a question who fired first, Paul or the robbers, but the crack of the rifles was almost simultaneous, frightening the leaders into a run. Paul emptied both parrels of his gun and also his revolver, while the stage was rattling along as fast as horses could haul it. The driver had fallen dead from the box and a passenger who was upon the box was dying with a mortal wound. As soon as Paul could he regained the lines that had fallen from the hands of Bud Philpot, who was shot through the heart, and transferred Wells, Fargo & Co's box and the United States mail intact to the agent of the line at Benson, who carried there and the frightened wherewith to pay a debt and stop the passengers through to Tombstone. Paul started back with four men to the scene of the attack but the robbers had fled.

At Wheeling, W. Va., Friday evening, the Wheeling City Flour Mills, the wire works of Girard & Tuttle, and the wagon factory of B. Bach were entirely consumed, and a block of dwellings belonging to Thomas Muldoon and two dwellings belonging to B. Bach damaged by fire and water.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 29,-James Walsh, who on the 3d of January last clubbed and killed Barbara Greenthal, an orphan girl, because her foster mother had forbidden him the house on account of his had character, was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree.

The ice started out of Loup river, in the central part of Nebraska, Saturday morning, and carried bridges and everything before it until it reached Columbus, on the Platte river, where a gerge flooded Columbus and Inundated Benton, seven miles below. A tremendons body of water moved down on Schuyler, doing immense damage, but as the wires are down the extent of the destruction can not be ascertained.

Grayson, Ky, March 29 .- On Friday last, on the edge of Martin county, four men of dissolute character got into a quarrel over an abandoned woman named Eliza Venn, and after a wordy altercation drew their pistols and began shooting. The fight was desperate and bloody. Three of the party, George Bowen, S. C. Munoy and Chas. Kirk were killed, and the fourth man was badly wounded.

Trouble has broken out in Presque Isle, Mich. among a large settlement of Poles. The Sheriff undertook to arrest ten men who threatened to burn a man's house down and kill him, and was attacked by a mob of 200 or 300 and driven from the place. They then attacked and destroyed the complaining witness's house, and drove his wife with a babe of 14 months into the snow. The Sheriff telegraphed to the Governor, who has telegraphed to use every available man in the country to suppress the incipient rebellion,

A story is current to the effect that Lawrence Barret, the actor, called on Senator Dawes to urge that the widow of Gen. Bartlett be made postmester at Pittsfield, Mass. The Senator is quoted as speaking kindly of Mrs. Bartlett, but saying that his hands were tied by other considerations, etc., until the impatient actor burst out with: "I am giad I belong to a profession where men can use the dictates of conscience and live up to their principles."

Passengers just arrived at Kansas City, Mo , from Deming, at the intersection of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads, say that although Deming is only a week old it has 500 inhabitants, and building is going on at a lively rate. It bids fair to rapidly become a large and enterprising place.

James Christy, an old and prominent citizen of Burbank, attended a public sale during the day, and in the evening rode on a horseout to a neighbor's to get a sack of apples. After getting the apples he remarkee, "I will go on my way rejoicing." He had scarcely uttered the words when he fell from his horse dead. The minister who preached the worthy man's funeral took for his text: "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

At Bolivar last week, six wealthy farmers were arrested charged with destroying a feeder to the Ohio canal, Their names are Leibald, Shellbarger, Sweeney, Farder and the Cable brothers. A detective has been in the neighborhood for some time working up the case. The damage to the State amounts to nearly \$2,000.

Steubenville, March 28 .- A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of George Mahoney, the man who fired a load from a shotgun into a crowd of boys engaged in gathering frozen apples in his father's orchard. James Mahoney, one of the boys, was abot over the right eye receiving an ugly wound. Mahoney's father ordered the boys to leave, but George told them to remain, when he procured a gun and fired into the

Youngstown, March 27 .- The manhead of the botler at Brown, Bonnell & Co's mill blew out at 9:30 this morning. Three men, Dan Seyler, Ed Clark and Patrick Conroy, were seriously scalded and mangied. Two will probably die. Many miraculous escapes and many were slightly in-